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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Revenue Department for the year ending with 30th June 1946.

READ—

Letter No. C per. A. 1—46-47, dated the 5th November 1946, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a report on the working of the Revenue Department during the year ending with June 1946.

ORDER NO. R. 11421-11508—L. R. 185-46-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST MAY 1947.

Rajasevaprasakta Mr. M. Seshadri, M.A., continued to be in charge of the Department till 17th June 1946 when His Highness was graciously pleased to appoint him as Minister. Mr. Syed Ghouse Mohideen, B.A., First Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, was in charge of the current duties of the Revenue Commissioner during the remaining part of the year.

2. *District, Sub-Division and Taluk Charges.*—There were changes in the personnel of the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Mandya and Chitaldrug Districts. A Development Officer of the status of an Assistant Commissioner was appointed for each District to attend exclusively to the Rural Development work. The posts of Special Land Acquisition Officers for Krishnarajanagar and Irwin Canal Works and for acquiring properties in Bangalore District for the several schemes were continued, as also the posts of Personal Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Shimoga and Hassan Districts. Two Probationary Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. C. S. Seshadri and R. Ananda Krishna, were appointed and three Revenue Probationers who completed their training were appointed as Amildars and posted to Taluk charges in the course of the year.

3. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Revenue Commissioner toured for 130 days in the year and inspected 13 Muzrai Institutions and eight Districts, five Sub-Division and 17 Taluk Offices. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, toured for the largest number of days *viz.*, 233 and the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, camped out for the largest number of days (138) and Inspected the largest number of villages-roadside and interior (1,138). The number of villages inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, was the lowest, *viz.*, 197.

All the Sub-Division Officers toured for more than the minimum number of days. The Sub-Division Officers of Mysore and Chikballapur inspected the largest number of villages (*viz.*, 1,346 and 1,317) while only 276 villages were inspected by the Sub-Division Officer, Mandya.

4. *Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.*—Rainfall was considerably less during the year in all the Districts except Shimoga, the deficiency being most marked in the Maidan Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, and Bangalore. The rainfall during the cultivation season from June to November 1945 was less than in the corresponding period of the previous year and less than the average of the past 35 years in all the Districts, the deficiency being most marked in Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts, and in parts of Bangalore and Mandya Districts. Owing to the irregular and scanty south-west monsoon and the almost complete failure of the north-east monsoon, the outturn of all crops in general was very poor, except for wet crops in the Malnad and under large irrigation works and channels. Dry crops in particular were more or less a complete failure in some Taluks of Kolar and Tumkur Districts and in all the Taluks of Chitaldurg District. The prolonged drought caused by the failure of the monsoon caused scarcity of fodder and water almost everywhere in the Districts of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug and in parts of Bangalore (Nelamangala Taluk), Hassan (Arsikere and Holenarsipur Taluks), Shimoga (Channagiri Taluk) and Kadur

(Tarikere, Kadur and Chikmagalur Taluks) Districts. It is, however, gratifying that the early and copious rains in the period from March to May 1946 have considerably eased the situation as regards drinking water for men and cattle.

The agricultural stock remained generally healthy during the year, though there was great difficulty for fodder and water especially in the areas affected by drought.

The area under occupation increased from 81,67,651 to 81,90,524 acres, registering an increase of 22,873 acres; but the acreage under principal crops was on the decline and the outturn of the crops poor on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions. The prices of food grains and other commodities continued to rule high while on account of the low yield of crops, a considerable section of the agriculturists and the general public was hit hard.

DISTRESS RELIEF MEASURES.

5. Though no area in the State was declared as famine stricken under Section 48 of the Famine Code, relief was provided in every possible way to the people of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and parts of Shimoga, Kadur and Mandya Districts, where signs of distress were noticed early in November 1945 and deepened on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon. His Highness the Maharaja toured in the affected areas during January 1946, and was graciously pleased to order, among other measures of relief, the grant of remission and suspension of land revenue on a more liberal scale than the rules governing the ordinary seasonal remissions permitted. His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Hoover, Ex-President of United States of America, also visited the affected areas. The relief provided was mainly under the following heads :—

(*a*) *Liberalisation of the rules relating to suspension and remission of Assessment.*—The following are the additional concessions granted (*vide* Government Order No. R. 5177—R. M. 37-45-47, dated the 30th January 1946).

(i) Suspension of the collection of balance of wet and garden assessment.

(ii) Remission of one-half of the dry assessment and suspension of the other half.

(iii) A revenue Village to be treated as a Unit instead of a Hobli under the rules in force.

(iv) The condition of the previous harvests not to be a factor in deciding the grant of these concessions.

Remissions amounting to Rs. 10,85,303-3-11 were sanctioned and the collection of Rs. 7,54,977-1-8 was suspended. Seasonal remissions were sanctioned in respect of the lands under 5,991 tanks. The rules relating to seasonal remission were made applicable to rainfed wet lands also.

(*b*) *Providing employment to the labourers and poor agriculturists.*—Public Works such as, Tank Restoration Works, Tank Maintenance Works, and Inter-village Road Works were started in all the affected areas without insisting on the usual formalities prescribed for taking up such works. Seven hundred and twenty village works estimated to cost Rs. 5,51,212 and 413 Public Works estimated to cost Rs. 44,78,390 were taken up as distress relief works and the total outlay upto 30th June 1946 amounted to Rs. 2,52,933 under Village Works and Rs. 9,19,056 under Public Works. Twelve Spinning Centres were opened in Chitaldrug District and a sum of Rs. 8,000 was paid as wages to the 800 persons who received training.

(*c*) *Provision of free grazing facilities in State and District Forests and Amrut Mahal Kavals.*—Altogether 70 State Forests were thrown open for free grazing of cattle in the Districts of Chitaldrug (16), Tumkur (8), Kolar (34), Kadur (9) and Bangalore (3) and 8 Amrut Mahal Kavals were also thrown open for the same purpose.

(*d*) *Supply of Fodder.*—Nine hundred and fifty tons of Karada grass collected by the Forest Department, 100 tons of pressed hay spared from Sandur by the Southern Command, 53 tons of kar ragi straw and 384 tons of jola stalks purchased in Mandya District and 35,680 lbs. of ragi straw and 71,525 lbs. of paddy straw collected by the Fodder Relief Committee, Hassan District, were made available for sale in the affected areas at subsidised rates, through 46 Fodder Depots.

(*e*) *Gratuitous relief to the old, decrepit and the infirm and to gosha women.*—Free kitchens were opened to help the old and infirm persons and others who could not be employed in the Relief works. At the close of the year, there were 43 such free kitchens feeding 1,299 persons. Besides these free kitchens run by Government were 24 free kitchens organised by philanthropic gentlemen and local Relief Committees. Clothes were also distributed to the needy persons fed in free kitchens, out of the donation of Rs. 1,000 received from Messrs. The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. Government also sanctioned the proposal to supply free clothing to the needy inmates of the free kitchens.

(*f*) *Grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.*—Additional allotments of Rs. 1,75,000 under Land Improvement Loans and Rs. 1,25,000 under Takavi Loans, were sanctioned to meet the increased demand caused by adverse seasonal conditions and loans amounting to Rs. 1,26,401 under Land Improvement Loans and Rs. 2,14,203 under Takavi Loans were actually sanctioned.

(*g*) *Grant of permission for the temporary cultivation of tank-beds and other inducements for raising short-term crops.*—An extent of 10,286 acres of tank-beds was thrown open for raising short-term crops like gidda-ragi and jola. Taking advantage of the concessions granted for raising food and fodder crops in the water-spread area of Krishnarajasagara from which water had receded during summer, jola crop was raised over an extent of 3,659 acres; and irrigated ragi was raised on a total extent of about 5,485 acres, making use of the water stored by the temporary building up of about 30 tanks in the Irwin Canal area, which had been breached as an anti-malarial measure. Seeds and manure were supplied by Government free of cost, and prizes were also given to persons who had grown ragi over large extents.

(*h*) *Subsidisation of Irrigation Wells.*—With a view to stimulating food production, a scheme for grant of subsidies for sinking and deepening irrigation wells was sanctioned in March 1946. It provides for the grant of a subsidy not exceeding 50 per cent of the estimated cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur. In other Districts, the subsidy is limited to 25 per cent of the estimated cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 250. The time for completing the wells, which was originally fixed at 30th June 1946, has recently been extended up to 30th June 1947 and the time for receipt of applications has also been extended up to 31st January 1947. Out of the allotment of rupees seven lakhs sanctioned during 1945-46 for grant of these subsidies, a sum of Rs. 4,75,260 had actually been disbursed to 1,848 applicants, before the close of the official year.

(*i*) *Supply of Drinking Water.*—To get over the difficulty for drinking water experienced in the affected areas, 826 wells were sunk or deepened and the Water Supply Schemes of Jagalur and Molakalmuru Towns were sanctioned. Grants were sanctioned for sinking bore-wells in Bharmasagara village in Chitaldrug Taluk and Sira in Tumkur District and for improving the bore-well at Midigesi in Madhugiri Taluk.

(*j*) *Irrigation Pumps worked by Electricity.*—Electric power was supplied at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,75,194 to work irrigation pumps to lift water from wells, required pumps being also supplied wherever necessary. A special concession rate of half anna per unit is charged for pumps used for growing food crops only. In Kolar District alone 313 pumping sets were brought into service during the year.

(*k*) *Medical Relief.*—Arrangements were made for the distribution of evaporated milk to children of school-going age and to expectant and nursing mothers in the affected areas, and for the distribution, in the Chitaldrug District, of 1,600,000 multi-vitamin tablets supplied by the Friends' Service Unit. The opening of 30 Medical Units in the affected areas was also sanctioned and Special Officers of the Medical and Public Health Departments were deputed to tour frequently in these areas to take immediate action in case of out-break of epidemics due to scarcity conditions.

(*l*) *Special measures sanctioned to ameliorate the conditions of the agriculturists.*—The following are the important concessions granted to agriculturists during the year:—

(i) Reduction of the bagayet assessment on lands in which areca is the main crop, by 25 per cent inclusive of the reduction of 12½ per cent already given

in the Malnad, with effect from 1944-45 (Government Order No. R. 18-29—L. R. 209-45-2, dated the 17th October 1945).

(ii) Grant of loans at the concessional rate of interest of 2 per cent per annum for the purchase of seed grain, ploughing cattle, fodder for cattle, and manure, for a period of two years (Government Order No. R 3322-33—R. M. 39-45-2, dated the 26th November 1945).

(iii) Levy of uniform rates of interest at 4 per cent per annum on both Takavi and Land Improvement Loans with effect from 1st April 1946 (Government Order No. Fl. 7192-7280—G. F. 281-45-2, dated the 12th April 1946).

(iv) Continuance of the levy of the reduced rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mutation involving measurement, for a further period of two years from 25th October 1945 (Government Order No. R. 5243-56—L. S. 26-45-3, dated the 2nd February 1946).

) Continuance for a further period of two years from 1st July 1945 of the concessions granted to the raiyats of Malnad to remove fencing materials from State Forests to protect their crops.

The revival during 1945-46 of the concessions which were in force during the economic depression from 1933-34 to 1942-43 (Government Order No. R. 9680-91—R. M. 116-45-4, dated the 29th June 1946).

CULTIVATION.

6. (*a*) *General.*—An extent of 50,062 acres and 12 guntas of land bearing an assessment of Rs. 45,075-5-6 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 61,602 acres 38 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 76,893-14-7 in the previous year. Deducting the area relinquished, there was a net increase of 38,514 acres with an assessment of Rs. 33,826-3-0, in the area under occupation.

The total area cropped during the year was 6,134,486 acres (6,605,816) showing a net decrease of 471,330 acres. The decrease to which all the Districts have contributed, is due to unprecedented failure of rains in Maidan Districts particularly, and uneven and ill-distributed rainfall all over the State generally during the year. The percentage of fallows to area under occupation was 25·1 (19·10) the highest being 37·8 in Shimoga District and the lowest 9·8 in Mysore District.

(*b*) *Special Projects.*—(i) *Vani Vilas Sagara, Hiriyur Taluk.*—Out of an extent of 10,180 acres of land available for cultivation, the net areas under occupation at the end of the year, was 9,329 acres and 7 guntas, the area cropped under "Karthike" and "Vaishaki" being respectively 7,063 acres and 5,262 acres 10 guntas.

(ii) *Marconahalli Reservoir, Kunigal Taluk.*—The area under occupation at the end of the year was 8,000 acres (8,308) against an irrigable extent of 10,432 acres, which was further reduced by 1,764 acres on account of prohibition of wet cultivation over a two-furlong zone as an anti-malarial measure. The arrears of contribution and water-rate left uncollected at the close of the year stood at Rs. 6,06,059-11-3 and Rs. 1,53,178-1-6, respectively. The arrears are still very heavy and every effort should be made to collect the balance and to bring the rest of the irrigable extent under cultivation.

(iii) *Irwin Canal.*—The total area under paddy, sugarcane and cotton in the area was 98,857 (88,226) acres. The area under paddy and sugarcane showed a further increase owing in the case of the former to the propaganda carried on by the several departments under the Grow More Food Scheme and in the case of the latter by the efforts of the Sugar Company. The area under cotton showed a further decrease. With a view to meeting the serious shortage of ragi in the State and as a measure of further inducement, the issue of seeds and manure, free of cost to the raiyats, for the cultivation of kar-ragi in the Irwin Canal area was ordered and a as result of this and intensive propaganda an extent of 5,485 acres was brought under cultivation in the area.

Against a total demand of Rs. 81,85,104 under contribution, water rate, etc., a sum of Rs. 15,53,704 (Rs. 13,70,008) was collected during the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 18·9 (17·9). The collections are very poor, and systematic and strenuous action is necessary on the part of the Special Establishment to reduce the arrears appreciably.

With a view to accelerate anti-malarial engineering works in the area, formation of two Sub-Divisions, each under an Assistant Engineer with the necessary establishment was sanctioned during the year. An Assistant Commissioner was also sanctioned for the Village Shifting Works.

A mixed committee of official and non-official gentlemen was constituted during the year to study and report on the irrigation system and health measures, etc., adopted in the Neera Canal area in Bombay Presidency, with the idea of solving similar problems arising in the Irwin Canal area.

(iv) *Bhadra Right Bank Channel.*—A total extent of 9,364 acres and 29 guntas (8,399 acres and 20 guntas) of land was under occupation at the end of the year.

(v) *Anjanapur Reservoir.*—An extent of 11,642 acres and 28 guntas (10,922 acres and 16 guntas) of land was under cultivation during the year. Crops in the atchkat of the reservoir were in good condition.

7. *Darkhasts.*—Out of 17,980 darkhasts received during the year 13,506 (8,026 by grant and 5,480 by rejection) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,474 (5,334) at the end of the year. The area granted was 37,339 acres and 25 guntas (38,320 acres and 38 guntas) realising a sum of Rs. 3,28,351-2-7 (Rs. 3,26,601-11-10). Although the percentage of disposals during the year was 75 (72), the pendency for more than 2 and 3 years was very heavy in Hassan and Bangalore Districts. The Deputy Commissioners concerned should pay greater attention to the disposal of all cases pending for over six months.

Under the Grow More Food Scheme, a total extent of 254,645 acres and 23 guntas (wet 21,076 acres and 23 guntas and dry 233,568 acres and 28 guntas) was granted from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year, excluding an extent of 39,314 acres and 9 guntas, the grant of which was cancelled owing to failure of the grantees to bring the land under cultivation within a year of grant. An extent of only 1,68,224 acres and 19 guntas (wet 12,153 acres and 1 gunta and dry 156,071 acres and 18 guntas) was actually brought under the plough till the end of the year. Every endeavour should be made to induce the grantees to bring the total area of land granted under cultivation and in case of failure to do so within the prescribed time, the Deputy Commissioners should strictly enforce the rules and resume the lands granted.

With the surrender of 500 acres to the Department during the year, the total extent of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands available for disposal was 91,321 acres and 16½ guntas. An extent of 4,076 acres and 21 guntas was disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 87,244 acres and 35½ guntas at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 716-15-0 was realised by disposal and the assessment fixed on these lands was Rs. 583-2-0, large extent of the lands being granted under the Grow More Food Scheme.

8. *Takrar Takthas.*—There were 36,690 cases of Takrar Takthas to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 30,674 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6,016 at the end of the year. The pendency is large in the Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya Districts, being 1,520, 1,369 and 924, respectively. There are still several cases pending for over 2 to 5 years. The Deputy Commissioners concerned should pay particular attention to the disposal of these cases.

9. *Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue.*—The total demand under Land Revenue including Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,46,66,658 (Rs. 1,46,20,649) and a sum of Rs. 1,13,74,253 (Rs. 1,32,88,686) was actually collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,65,917 (Rs. 11,48,307), after deducting the amount remitted or written off as irrecoverable during the year, namely, Rs. 13,26,488 (Rs. 1,83,656). The percentage of total collection to total demand was 86·6 (92·1), the fall in collection being due mainly to adverse seasonal conditions on account of failure of rains during the year, which necessitated the grant of further concessions by way of remission and suspension of half wet and dry assessment in the areas affected by distress, in addition to concessions allowed under existing seasonal remission rules.

10. *Coercive Processes.*—The number of coercive processes of all kinds served during the year was 80,456 (94,311) and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 8,50,999 (Rs. 10,01,730).

11. *Execution of Co-operative Society decrees.*—There were 4,626 decrees for an aggregate sum of Rs. 6,92,519-5-6 for disposal during the year. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five decrees were executed and a sum of Rs. 2,48,868-11-0 was recovered, leaving a balance of 2,771 decrees involving Rs. 4,43,650-10-6. As in last year, the pendency was heaviest in Bangalore District, *viz.*, 889 for Rs. 1,42,850. The Revenue Commissioner's proposals for expediting the execution of these decrees are awaited.

12. *Loans and Advances.*—Out of a total amount of Rs. 4,42,600 provided in the Budget for grant of Land Improvement, Takavi and Fruit Culture loans, a sum of Rs. 3,41,104 was actually disbursed during the year.

(i) *Takavi Loans.*—There were 2,230 applications for Takavi loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 5,14,755 and 1,385 applications for a total amount of Rs. 2,22,550 were sanctioned, leaving a balance of 845 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 99,055 at the end of the year.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,72,253-10-0 a sum of Rs. 81,315-2-3 was actually collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 90,038-8-3 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 53·53 (49·7). The arrears are still very heavy, particularly in the Tumkur District and vigorous efforts should be made to show an appreciable reduction in the coming year.

(ii) *Land Improvement Loans.*—Nine hundred and twenty-eight applications for aggregate amount of Rs. 4,11,930 were dealt with and 498 applications for a total amount of Rs. 1,15,000 were sanctioned during the year, leaving a balance of 430 applications for Rs. 1,34,050 at the end of the year.

Against a total demand of Rs. 1,46,847-10-0 the amount collected actually was Rs. 61,926-0-1 leaving a balance of Rs. 84,921-9-11 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 50·75 (53·43). The collections being very unsatisfactory, the Deputy Commissioners should see that the arrears are reduced to the minimum in the next year.

(iii) *Loans to Coffee Planters.*—The special scheme for grant of loans to coffee planters was continued during the year. Out of a provision of Rs. 25,000 in the Budget, a total amount of Rs. 11,247-8-0 was actually disbursed in the Districts of Hassan (Rs. 9,100) and Kadur (Rs. 2,147-8-0).

(iv) *Loans for Digging Irrigation Wells.*—There were 17 applications for an aggregate loan of Rs 35,000 to be dealt with during the year. Seven applications for a total sum of Rs. 7,000 were sanctioned, leaving 10 applications for Rs. 28,000 pending at the end of the year.

13. *Tanks.*—One hundred and one major tanks and 145 minor tanks were restored during the year. Two hundred and seventy-four major tanks and 964 minor tanks were in need of urgent repairs. The value of earthwork done by ryots to major and minor tanks during the year amounted to Rs. 53,706.

14. *Record of Rights.*—The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced in all the Government Villages and in many of the surveyed and settled Inam Villages. It reached the maintenance stage in the Krishnarajpet, Hunsur, Heggaddevankote, Kankanhalli and Hoskote Taluks during the year.

The number of mutation cases to be dealt with during the year was 244,780, of which 176,358 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 68,422 at the end of the year. The pendency is very heavy in the districts of Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Bangalore and Tumkur, being 25,314, 15,752, 9,511, 7,078 and 5,137 respectively. The taluks of Maddur (10,811), Mandya (9,670), Kankanhalli (5,312), T.-Narsipur (5,641), Malvalli (3,952), Krishnarajanagar (2,146), and Hassan (2,141) have the largest number pending. The Amildars of these taluks should therefore be directed to see that the disposals are expedited and the pendency reduced appreciably at an early date.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 51,93,495 under Record of Rights fees, a sum of Rs, 42,76,241 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,17,254 (Rs. 9,43,433) at the end of the year. Under Mutation Fees, a sum of Rs. 9,19,608 was collected against a demand of Rs. 12,11,421, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,91,813 (Rs. 2,86,825) at the end of the year. The arrears are heavy in the districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Mandya, Bangalore and Hassan. The Deputy Commissioners concerned should see that the outstandings are recovered in the coming months. The total expenditure incurred on the scheme till the end of the year under report was Rs. 44,38,378.

15. *Debt Conciliation Scheme.*—The scheme was in force in 30 taluks during the year. Owing to favourable prices of foodgrains and other agricultural produce in recent years, the beneficent provisions of the Debt Conciliation Act were not freely availed of by the agricultural classes. Measures necessary for improving the working of the scheme are under examination.

16. The Special Scheme introduced in January 194[illegible] the amelioration of the conditions of the Depressed Cl[illegible] continued to receive the attention of the Department a[illegible] special grant for this purpose was raised to rupees two for the year under report. In addition to the Special working in the District, a Lady Propagandist for w[illegible] children of the Depressed Classes was appointed fo[illegible] District. During the year under report, 183 wells for providing drinking water exclusively for the Classes, the entire cost on these being borne by Govern[illegible]

17. Government are glad to note that in spite abnormal conditions created by the war and the unsatisfac[illegible] seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year, th[illegible] working of the department continued to be satisfactory.

H. N. PALLEGAR, *Rev. Secy.*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Increases the money limit in respect of Free Grant of building materials to poor people to Rs. 30 for a period of 3 years in the first instant.

READ—

Government Order No. A. F. 1826-37—Ft. 1-37-16, dated 14th October 1939, authorising the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to sanction the money value not exceeding Rs. 15 in each case of the free grant of building materials to be removed from the State Forests for the construction of dwelling houses by the poor people and for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by accidental fires.

Government Order No. A. F. 4300-12—Ft. 163-41-5, dated 22nd February 1943, sanctioning the continuance of the above arrangement till the end of June 1944.

Government Order No. A. F. 1636-1648—Ft. 296-43-2, dated 19th October 1944, directing that the arrangement prescribed in the Government Orders read above about the free grant of building materials be continued permanently from 1st July 1944.

Petitions dated 24th January 1947 from Gollars and other members of Depressed Classes of Davangere and Chitaldrug District praying for the free grant of building materials for putting up tiled houses.

ORDER NO. A. F. 6634-47—FT. 137-46-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND MAY 1947.

Government are pleased to direct that the money limit referred to in the Government Orders read above be increased to Rs. 30 the period of concession at this rate being fixed at 3 years in the first instance.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

FOOD SECRETARIAT

Directs that the term of payment of the Bonus on foodgrains delivered to Government sanctioned in G. O. No. S. D. 6932-42—C. 90-46-30, dated 22nd February 1947, be extended up to 1st July 1947.

READ—

Government Notification No. S.D. 218—C. 103-44-9, dated 15th November 1944, promulgating the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944.

2. Government Notification No. S.D. 219—C. 103-44-10, dated 16th November 1944, fixing the purchase prices of foodgrains payable in accordance with clause 15 of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944, as amended from time to time.

3. G. O. No. S.D. 6932-42—C. 90-46-30, dated 22nd February 1947, sanctioning the payment of a bonus on foodgrains delivered to Government between 15th December 1946 and 30th April 1947, over and above the purchase prices payable under the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944.